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Approved By:

Fred Giles, Director Agricultural Trade Office,
Sao Paulo

Prepared By:

Fabiana Fonseca, Agricultural Marketing
Specialist

Report Highlights:

This report provides information on Brazilian import procedures for food and beverage products. Although, the Brazilian importer is the key player during this process, it is crucial for U.S. exporters to understand the different steps in order to help make the process run more efficiently.

Post:

Sao Paulo ATO

Author Defined:

I. Market Overview

In 2008, Brazil's imports of consumer-oriented food products stood at 2.5 billion dollars. Compared to 2007, imports of food and beverage items rose by 26.6 percent. Despite the positive result, sales expansion slowed significantly in the second half of 2008 due to the financial crisis. Although the economic downturn has been felt more severely in developed economies, emerging economies such as Brazil have also suffered. With the scenario worsening in September, investment activities have decreased, further curbing growth of imported items into the country. In the course of 2009, there are still great uncertainties with regard to the economic scenario. However, consumer confidence is returning as the Central Bank eases credit and the government takes fiscal actions to stimulate the economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
GDP Growth (%)	4.9	2.3	3.8	5.4	5.1	0.10
Inflation-IPCA (%)	7.6	5.7	3.1	4.5	6.9	4.4
Interest Rate-Selic (%)	18.75	18.0	13.25	11.25	13.75	8.75
Trade Balance (US\$ billion)	33.7	44.8	46.1	40.9	24.7	25.8
Average Exchange Rate (R\$-US\$)	2.93	2.43	2.10	1.95	1.84	1.76

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Brazilian Central Bank, Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX), Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Research Institute for Applied Economics (IPEA)

(1) IPCA is calculated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). It is the Government of Brazil's target measure of inflation and measures price variation for products and services consumed by families with earnings from 1 to 40 minimum wage salaries in metropolitan areas of Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Recife, Sao Paulo, Belem, Fortaleza, Salvador, Curitiba, Distrito Federal and Goiania.

(2) SELIC refers to the Brazilian Central Bank interest rate.

(*) Forecast by leading economic publications

In response to the financial crisis, import companies severely reduced their orders. Furthermore, during the last quarter of 2008, the exchange rate oscillated considerably, from US\$1=R\$ 1.55 in August to the US\$1=R\$2.50 peak in October, to the current level of US\$1=R\$1.85. These market conditions, combined with heightened risk aversion, led

importers to slow the rate of business transactions with the rest of the world. According to importers, 2008 Christmas sales grew at the slowest pace compared to the previous 8 years, with a number of importers ranking their results as mediocre. As a consequence, expectations have been negative during the first quarter of 2009, with weakening demand and stocks of goods piling up. However, 2nd quarter indicators showed glimmer of hope as sales starts to grow again.

At present, importers have reported positive responses on the demand side. From January to June 2009, overall imports of consumer-oriented products have shrunk approximately 15 percent, compared to the same period of the previous year. This figure is less than initially forecasted. It shows a rise in consumer spending and demonstrates that the economy is starting to stabilize or at least give signs of improvement.

II. Exporter Business Tips

Oversight of imported food and beverage products is primarily the responsibility of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) and the Ministry of Health (MS), through the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA). These two government bodies ensure the safety of the food supply and enforce regulations related to food and beverage products throughout the supply chain.

MAPA and ANVISA JURISDICTION

MAPA	ANVISA
Consumer-oriented products <i>animal products</i> : red meat and by-products, poultry meat and by-products, fish, seafood products, dairy products, and eggs; <i>beverages</i> : alcoholic and non alcoholic (except energy drinks, hydroelectrolitic beverages, soy beverages); <i>fruits and vegetables</i> : dried, fresh and processed	Consumer-oriented products <i>food</i> : all consumer-ready or processed products, (except those under MAPA's authority) <i>beverages</i> : energy drinks, hydroelectrolitic beverages and soy beverages
Intermediate products (wheat flour, planting seeds, etc)	Intermediate products (sugar, sweeteners, mineral water, flavored waters, additives, and other ingredients (excluding those under MAPA's authority).
Bulk commodities (wheat, grains, rice, soybean, cotton, tobacco, pulses, peanuts, flour, etc)	
Pet food, feeds and fodders	
Plants and seeds	

Animals, semen and embryos	
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Although the import process varies by product, entry procedures into Brazil may be divided into three major steps:

PRIOR TO SHIPMENT	DURING SHIPMENT	UPON PRODUCT ARRIVAL
1. Plant Registration	7. Shipping Instructions	9. Notification of Cargo Arrival
2. Formula Evaluation	8. Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill (AWB)	10. Import Declaration (DI)
3. Labeling		11. Inspection
4. Product Registration		12. Customs' Evaluation
5. Pro Forma Invoice		13. Re-Inspection/Product Release
6. Import License (LI)		

Import Procedures Prior Shipment

1. Plant Registration

Products under MAPA follow stricter control, such as approval of processing plants. Before initiating exports of animal origin products, U.S. companies may contact local OAA staff to initiate the registration process and make sure the information to be provided is acceptable to the Brazilian government.

MAPA also has a list of approved horticulture products. Prior to importing into Brazil, the importer must consult the appropriate department within MAPA to make sure that their fruits and/or vegetable products are authorized to enter the country, and under what conditions.

MAPA has the regulatory authority to enforce laws regulating alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Products under these categories do not need to have their establishments registered, with the exception of wineries. For wineries, prior to exporting to Brazil, the exporter must provide to MAPA additional documents, such as: official proof of legal status of the establishment, and proof of its wine activity in the country of origin; and, product technical specifications for each product, including brand, grape varieties used, alcohol content, total sugar content, ingredients and additives used. For the inclusion of new products, for an already-registered establishment, it is sufficient to simply forward the technical specifications of the new product to MAPA.

2. Formula Evaluation

Brazilian legislation is “positive”, which means that only products (esp. additives, colorings, preservatives, etc) that are specifically authorized by Brazilian regulations are allowed to enter the market. Therefore, the importer must ensure the Brazilian Government (GoB) permits the entry of their product. All ingredients contained in food or beverage items should meet GoB specifications and tolerance levels. For that, the Identity and Quality Standard (PIQ) established by MAPA and ANVISA must be followed. Importers will generally request that the exporter provide a list of all ingredients (quantitative/qualitative characteristics) and additives, artificial colors, etc, by chemical names and a description of the ingredient’s function(s).

3. Labeling

Labeling of food and beverage products must be in accordance with GoB regulations. The requirements are also found on the specific PIQ. The exporter should forward a sample of the package to the importer to facilitate label development. Legislation requires the following information on labels:

Front panel

- technical name (according to MAPA/ANVISA classification)
- brand
- quantity indication

For all products:

Liquid content (grams or milliliters)	Minimum font height (mm)
below or equal 50	20
above 50 and below or equal 200	30
above 200 and below or equal 1000	40
above 1000	60

For alcohol contents:

Liquid content in milliliters	Minimum font height (mm)
up to 600	15
above 600 and up to 1,000	20
above 1,000 and up to 2,500	30
above 2,500 and up to 4,000	40
above 4,000	60

Side panel

- list of ingredients
- country of origin
- contact information for the processing company
- contact information for the importer

- expiration date
- lot number
- care and handling information
- instructions for product use (if necessary)
- claim "contains gluten" "does not contain gluten"
- % alcohol content (for alcoholic beverages)
- notice "evite o consumo excessivo de alcool", which translates to "avoid excessive consumption of alcohol" (for alcoholic beverages)
- nutritional information

Nutritional labeling requirements are similar to those in force in the United States. The Nutritional Information must be set by portion of food, and the portion listing must be accompanied by its respective "household measurement", for example, cup, tablespoon, and teaspoon. The label must include the following information:

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION		
Portion of ... grams (household measurement)		
Quantity per portion		% Daily Required (VD*)
Energy Value	Kcal = kJ	%
Carbohydrates	g	%
Protein	g	%
Total Fat	g	%
Saturated Fat	g	%
Trans Fat	g	**
Dietary Fiber	g	%
Sodium	mg	%
Vitamins/Minerals (when applied)	mg or µg	%

* % daily requirements with reference to the basis in a 2,000Kcal, or 8,400kJ diet.

** daily requirement not established

Quantity indication should appear on the front panel as demonstrated below:

For all products:

NET CONTENT (grams or milliliters)	MINIMUM HEIGHT OF ALGORITHMMS (mm)
Below or equal 50	20
Above 50 and below or equal 200	30
Above 200 and below or equal 1,000	40
Above 1,000	60

For alcohol content:

LIQUID CONTENT (milliliters)	MINIMUM HEIGHT OF ALGORITHMMS (mm)
up to 600	15
Above 600 and up to 1,000	20
Above 1,000 and up to 2,500	30

Above 2,500 and up to 4,000	40
Above 4,000	60

The letters used for writing unit-of-measure symbols must have a minimum height of 2/3 of the height of the algorithms. For imported products, if the original packaging gives no indication of quantity on the main panel, or if such indication is in dimensions or units which do not agree with those established by INMETRO, a special authorization may be requested to allow the quantity statement elsewhere. However, in such cases, the size of the letters used must be, at a minimum, two times greater than those established on the above table.

For products whose label is not in the Portuguese language, an adhesive sticker can be used on the original label, containing all the required information.

4. Product Registration

Products under ANVISA jurisdiction are classified into 2 categories: products exempt from registration and products with mandatory registration. If the product is allowed to be marketed, the legal representative of the exporting company, (usually a local subsidiary, or the importer) must request product registration, or an official exemption from registration. If there is more than one importer for the same product, each importer must make an independent request. These forms must be delivered to the local office of the Ministry of Health in the state where the importer is legally based. Importers of food products under the mandatory list must register their products and pay fees, which vary according to the size of the company.

IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS AND PACKAGES <u>EXEMPT</u> FROM REGISTRATION
Sugar and table top sweeteners
Flavoring additives
Foods enriched with essential nutrients (minerals and vitamins)
Foods and beverages with complementary nutritional information (light, zero calories, free, low)
Confectionary products
Coffee, barley, tea, mate and instant products
Chocolates and cocoa products
Packaging
Enzyme and enzyme preparations
Seasonings, condiments and sauces
Frozen products and preparations for frozen products
Ice
Mixes for food preparation and ready for consumption products
Vegetable oils, fats and vegetable cream
Cereals and derivatives
Products containing protein of vegetable origin
Canned vegetable products (excl. heart of palm), fruit products and

mushrooms

IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS AND PACKAGES WITH <u>MANDATORY</u> REGISTRATION
Additives
Dietetic sweeteners
Waters containing salt
Mineral water and natural water
Functional foods or health claims
Infant food
Food for weight control
Food with dietary restrictions of nutrients
Foods for diets with controlled sweeteners
Foods for special diets
Foods for pregnant and lactating women
Foods for elderly people
Foods for sport activities
Processing aids
Packaging from new technologies (recycled, PET)
Novel foods and/or novel food ingredients
Salt
Other salts
Bioactive substances and probiotic isolates claiming functional and/or healthy attributes
Vitamin and/or mineral supplements
Canned vegetable (heart of palm)

Products under MAPA's jurisdiction follow stricter rules. Meat, dairy and fish products must be registered in order to be exported to Brazil.

5. Pro Forma Invoice

Before shipment, a *pro forma* invoice must be sent to the Brazilian importer, as this document starts the import clearance process. The *pro forma* invoice must be filled out properly; otherwise the importer will not be able to file an import application. Delays are very common as a result of inadequate information being reported on the *pro forma* invoice.

6. Import License (LI)

With the request for an import authorization, the administrative process formally starts. Since 1997, all import and export approval operations occur through an automated system called Integrated Foreign Trade System (SISCOMEX). The importer requests an import permit, also called Import License (LI), which must be obtained before shipment. All food and beverage products fall under the "non-automatic clearance" category. Import approval must be released by ANVISA or MAPA, according to their respective jurisdiction. In general, the authorization is granted within a week. It is not uncommon for importers to contact ANVISA

and MAPA for follow-up or to speed-up the process.

Import Procedures During Shipment

7. Shipping Instructions

Shipping Instructions consist of a document containing all the information related to the sale and the merchandise's condition upon embarkation, such as the quantity of product, form of payment, transport temperature, packaging, pallet used, etc. The Shipping Instructions should further contain all the documents to be sent to the importer.

8. Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill (AWB)

With the Shipping Instruction provided by the exporter, the shipping company will be able to issue the B/L or the AWB. This is the proof of loading, issued by the shipping company, containing the entire description of shipping.

Import Procedures Upon Product Arrival

9. Notification of Cargo Arrival

Upon arrival, the cargo must be sent to the Customs Terminal (storage). Once the goods are duly placed, the "presence of Cargo" must be created. This must be done through the SISCOMEX system and prior the "Import Declaration".

10. Import Declaration (DI)

Once goods arrive in Brazil, the importer (or a contracted customs broker officially representing the importer), must prepare the Import Declaration (DI) through the SISCOMEX. The necessary documentation to fill out the DI includes:

- commercial invoice
- shipping information
- Import License
- receipt for payment of Import Tax (II)
- receipt for payment of Tax on Industrial Products (IPI)
- other documents may be required depending on the specific product and/or transaction type

Mercosul countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay), have adopted the Mercosul Common Nomenclature (NCM) system for product classification. The NCM is based on the international methodology of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System or

simple Harmonized System (HS). The NCM is formed by 8 digits, the first 6 digits follow the HS codes while the seventh and eight digits correspond to Mercosul specifications. Through the NCM, the amount of taxes to be paid are defined.

11. Inspection

Before going through Customs, the importer must present the LI to MAPA or ANVISA officials. Officials will verify whether or not the cargo was duly authorized and if the documents are accurate.

12. Customs' Evaluation

The clearance process starts when the product arrives in Brazil. The importer (or a contracted customs broker, officially representing the importer) initiates the procedures. Clearance from customs consists of a series of acts carried out by a customs official who will authorize the release of the goods to the importer after the verification of product classification and tax payments. After the reception of documents, the system will automatically select inspection/verification method to be applied. They are:

- GREEN: customs clearance authorization is automatically issued.
- YELLOW: mandatory inspection of documentation is required and, if no evidence of irregularities is found, customs clearance is issued.
- RED: mandatory inspection of documentation and of goods is required before customs clearance authorization is issued.
- GRAY: mandatory inspection of documents, merchandise, and recalculation of import taxes applied.

Except for the green option, all documents including the Import Declaration, the receipt generated by the SISCOMEX and the Value Added Tax (ICMS) payment receipt (or waiver) must be presented to the Secretariat of Federal revenue (SRF). For goods assigned the gray option, a Declaration of Customs Value (DVA) must be made and transmitted via SISCOMEX to justify the product price and commercial aspects of the transaction. Any correction to the information presented must be carried out in accordance with SISCOMEX procedures. After registering customs clearance, the fiscal authority - the Secretariat of Federal Revenue - will release an Import Confirmation (CI), approving customs clearance and the entry of goods.

13. Re-inspection/Product Release

MAPA and ANVISA inspectors must perform a re-inspection before admissibility. The admissibility will depend on:

- Documents review
- Physical examination

- Lab analysis/sample collection (to be conducted *in loco* if requested by authorities)

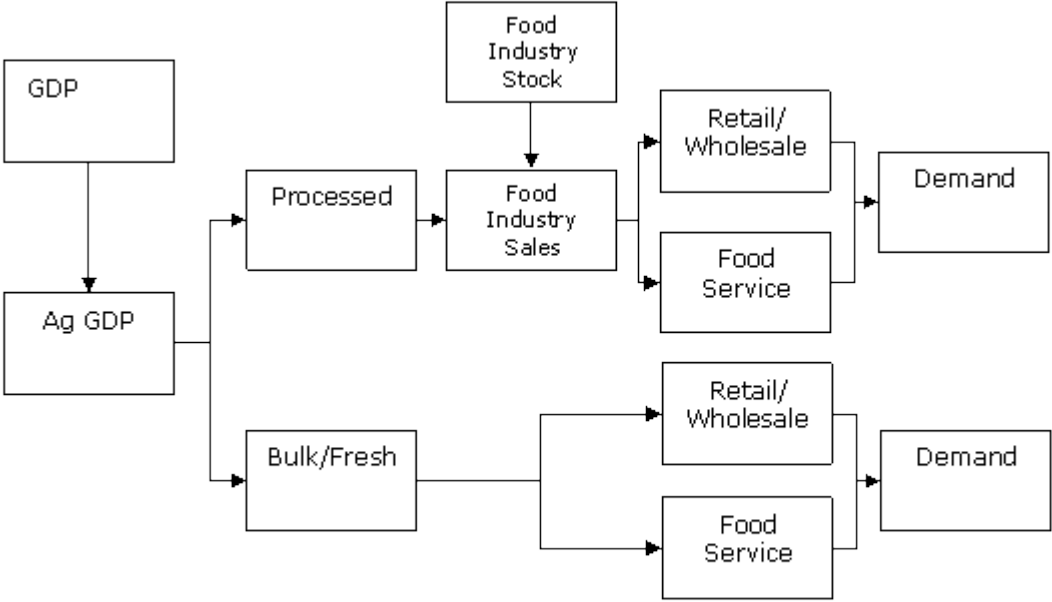
Although, the scheme above presents a general structure for imports of food and beverage in Brazil, importers/exporters must note other Ministries, besides MAPA and ANVISA, share jurisdiction for ensuring the safety of the Brazilian food supply and for regulating imports of agricultural commodities and foods. The most updated set of rules each administrative agency releases must be observed prior to shipment as it directly impacts the access for foreign goods into Brazil.

III. Market Sector Structure and Trends

Brazil has consolidated its position in the world market as an agricultural superpower. Brazil ranks first in world production and export of coffee, sugar, and frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ); second in soybeans, tobacco, beef and poultry; and third and fourth in corn, pork and cotton. Over the last few years, the country has benefitted from an expanding global economy, which led commodity prices to rise and also from government support. In 2008, Brazil's agribusiness (including production, processing and distribution) accounted for approximately 25 percent of the GDP and was responsible for 26 percent of overall exports. Agricultural trade between Brazil and the United States totaled US\$7.2 billion in 2008. Brazil exports accounted for 86 percent (US\$6.2 billion, down 2 percent from 2007) while United States exports to Brazil reached 14 percent (US\$1 billion, up 47 percent from 2007). Despite the uneven trade balance between Brazil and the United States the two countries are important trade partners.

The Brazilian processing industry has significantly developed over the years, pushed by higher productivity levels, access to new technologies and more sophisticated management. Consequently, major food multinationals play an active role in food processing business and continue to expand through mergers and acquisitions. The food distribution system serves the various channels: retail, wholesale, other food processing companies and food service. Negotiations with wholesalers and distributors may include semi-exclusive contracts with limitations on geographic areas covered and/or restrictions on product lines available to a company's competitors. Retail segment purchases are made directly from food processing companies or from wholesalers. Domestic wholesalers, distributors and retailers supply the food service sector, but the number of food processors creating specific departments to market to the food service sector is increasing.

DOMESTIC FOOD DISTRIBUTION

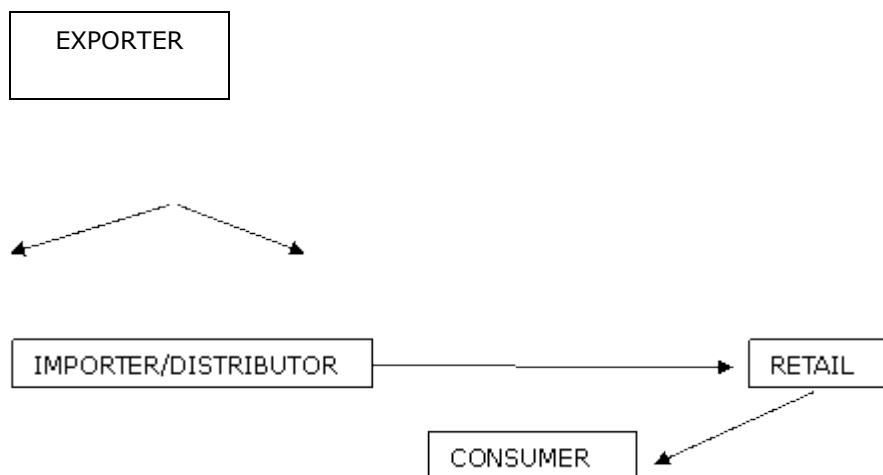


In 2008, gross sales in the processed food sector reached R\$269 billion (US\$146.20 billion applying the 2008 average exchange rate of R\$1=US\$1.84). This result represents a 1.7 percent increase in real terms compared to the previous year. Food products represented 85.5 percent of total sales while beverage items accounted for 14.5 percent. According to the Brazilian Food Processors' Association (ABIA) during the January-June period of 2009, revenues reached R\$303.7 billion (US\$146 billion applying the 2009 average exchange rate of R\$1=US\$2.08), which represented a 13.3 percent increase compared to the same period of 2008.

In 2008, retail sector revenues totaled R\$158.5 billion (US\$86.14 billions), a 16.3 percent increase compared to 2007. In Brazil, Carrefour, Cia. Brasileira de Distribuicao (also known as Pao de Acucar Group) and Wal-Mart are responsible for 38 percent of sector revenue. Although, this does not reflect a very high level of concentration, it demonstrates the power these companies hold.

Foreign products are distributed in the Brazilian market mainly through specialized importers or retailers. Major retailers are willing to import directly in order to obtain better margins. However, when volumes do not reach an advantageous level, retailers buy from local importers/distributors. While avoiding the middleman is a general goal, it only happens if retailers are able to fill containers and keep overhead costs in check. The more common option is, in fact, mixed containers. Brazilian buyers are hesitant to purchase full containers but, on the other hand, U.S. suppliers are often unwilling to deal with small volumes. This situation has restricted entry of new U.S. products in the market.

MARKET STRUCTURE FOR IMPORTED PRODUCTS



When approaching the Brazilian market, exporters should be aware that most imported foods and beverages considered consumer-oriented are not price competitive compared to locally produced items. This is due both to the low cost of locally produced goods and high import tariffs. Products imported from Mercosul members (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) enjoy duty-free status and Chilean products face a reduced duty rate. EU suppliers are direct competitors to U.S. exporters, as both target high-end consumers. European countries have an aggressive approach to promote their premium products in the local market.

U.S. exporters should always consider the local U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) as an initial source of information and market guidance. The ATO maintains direct contact with the major players in order to facilitate market entry and is also able to provide assistance on Brazilian legislation and standards for imported goods. U.S. companies can test market through ATO marketing activities and also profit from its market intelligence.

IV. Best High-Value Product Prospects

A. Products present in the market, which have good sales potential

Importers are generally looking for well-known brands and high-end products. In addition Brazilian importers/distributors usually prefer products with six months shelf life or more. In addition to the product itself, packaging, status and level of innovation are important attributes. Products that combine these characteristics are more likely to successfully enter the market. According to importers, the shelf price of imported goods is 2-4 times the FOB price at origin; thus, U.S. exporters need to evaluate the extent to which their products can compete. Brazilian high-end consumers are willing to spend more for certain products. However, for this niche market, subjective factors often overtake reason. Segmenting the market on the basis of perceived benefits or attributes is a key factor for U.S. companies to succeed.

B. Products not present in significant quantity but which have good sales potential

Health foods, especially natural and organic products, have a limited presence in the Brazilian market. The Brazilian food industry has not directed consistent efforts to develop these segments, as the consumer base is a restricted slice of the Brazilian population. There is

limited number of suppliers in the market for these products and consequently prices are high.

C. Products not present because they face significant trade barriers

Brazilian legislation requires all food items to be approved by Ministry of Health (MS) or Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA) prior to shipment. Currently, poultry and beef imports are banned and considerable restrictions exist for products containing ingredients derived from biotech commodities.

V. Post Contact and Further Information

Please do not hesitate to contact the offices below for questions or comments regarding this report or to request assistance to export processed food products into Brazil:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)

U.S. Consulate General
Rua Henri Dunant, 700
04709-110 Sao Paulo – SP
Tel: (55 11) 5186-7400
Fax: (55 11) 5186-7499
E-mail: atosapaulo@usda.gov
atobrazil@usdabrazil.org.br

Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)

U.S. Embassy
Av. das Nacoes, quadra 801, lote 3
70403-900 Brasilia - DF
Tel: (55 61) 3312-7000
Fax: (55 61) 3312-7659
E-mail: agbrasil@usda.gov

APPENDIX I. STATISTICS

TABLE A. Key Trade & Demographic Information

Agricultural Imports From All Countries (\$Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	8,552 / 6.25 % ¹
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries (\$Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	2,538 / 7.50 % ¹
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries (\$Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	410 / 0.05 % ¹
Total Population (Mil) / Annual Growth Rate (%) ³	191 / 1.20 % ³
Urban Population (Mil) / Annual Growth Rate (%) ³	157 / 2.30 % ³
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas ²	18 ⁴
Size of the Middle Class (Mil) / Growth Rate (%) ⁵	67/NA ^{2&5}
2008 Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) ²	8,020 ²
Unemployment Rate (%) ²	8% ²
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) ²	543 ²
Percent of Female Population Employed ²	44.70% ²
2009 Exchange Rate (US\$1=R\$ local currency) ⁶	1.85

¹ Source: World Trade Atlas

² Source: Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institutes (IBGE)

³ Source: The World Bank Group

⁴ Metropolitan areas with at least 1.000.000 inhabitants

⁵ Middle class considered to represent families with income between R\$ 1,000 and R\$ 5,000 per month

⁶ Source: Brazilian Central Bank

Table B. Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Products Imports

	Imports from World			Imports from US		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	1,647.00	2,005.66	2,538.14	122.09	149.45	191.35
Snack Foods	234.66	331.34	404.51	42.99	41.81	56.51
Breakfast cereals % Pancake	41.87	4.01	4.40	0.39	0.28	0.76
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	127.02	178.11	258.62	11.43	8.26	7.82
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	2.44	3.40	5.81	16.04	0.29	0.17
Poultry Meat	0.95	1.62	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dairy Products	224.85	227.05	322.55	10.01	12.29	22.83
Eggs & Products	19.42	22.51	20.08	12.79	15.92	14.33
Fresh Fruit	179.87	212.57	243.35	6.33	11.91	13.18
Fresh Vegetables	116.46	141.40	166.77	0.10	0.34	0.34
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	361.27	452.35	601.76	45.17	47.05	65.36
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	110.61	137.08	191.26	44.96	45.41	56.37
Tree Nuts	57.21	64.40	87.33	4.28	4.79	56.38
Wine and Beer	144.08	183.33	200.62	0.58	0.69	1.02
Nursery Products	8.76	8.92	11.35	0.01	0.03	0.02
Pet Food (Dog & Cat Food)	99.15	133.63	154.94	17.73	29.00	21.87
Other Consumer Oriented	238.22	304.43	420.60	50.33	51.87	69.05
FISH & SEAPRODUCTS, EDIBLE	445.63	410.75	490.19	0.90	5.68	2.12
Salmon, Whole or Eviscerated	70.33	86.87	122.19	0.17	0.06	0.00
Salmon, Canned	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crab & Crabmeat	0.09	0.32	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surimi	6.82	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roe & Urschin (Fish Eggs)	0.38	0.47	0.72	0.14	0.22	0.41
Other Edible Fish & Seafood	442.47	407.58	488.25	0.59	5.39	1.72
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	4,942.10	6,480.19	8,724.85	275.61	404.80	691.63
AGRICULTURAL, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	5,497.87	7,024.49	9,387.77	283.38	418.46	702.03

Source: Worde Trade Atlas

Table C. Suppliers of Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Products

Brazil - Top 15 Suppliers

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTS			
(\$000)	2006	2007	2008	(\$000)	2006	2007	2008
Argentina	646.48	711.66	889.67	Norway	150.92	175.05	190.06
United States	122.09	149.45	191.36	Chile	98.29	94.75	128.61
Chile	122.36	153.98	177.58	Portugal	35.28	43.57	47.79
Paraguay	88.79	150.76	156.62	Uruguay	18.58	24.68	40.29
China	71.06	85.29	135.49	Morocco	21.34	17.67	21.35
Uruguay	93.02	98.17	123.44	Argentina	89.74	12.71	13.59
Netherlands	52.12	81.23	110.87	Ecuador	6.57	7.30	12.26
Germany	37.38	70.11	100.83	China	0.48	2.60	9.70

France	61.67	73.31	93.59	Spain	1.82	5.48	6.80
Italy	55.92	65.63	87.15	Peru	7.28	5.39	5.49
Spain	38.43	34.64	48.15	Iceland	1.42	2.48	2.95
Turkey	33.07	40.77	46.47	Taiwan	2.50	1.94	2.13
Belgium	32.58	34.76	46.35	United States	0.90	5.68	2.12
Portugal	33.18	43.64	41.18	Netherlands	0.00	0.00	2.07
Austria	18.46	23.71	32.51	Canada	0.72	1.53	1.77
Rest of World	140.39	188.56	256.91	Rest of World	10.51	11.47	4.96
World	1,647.00	2,005.66	2,538.14	World	445.63	410.75	490.19

Source: Worde Trade Atlas